United Nations A/61/735–S/2007/73

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
9 February 2007

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General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda items 81, 87 and 93
Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Letter dated 8 February 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chair of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, I have the honour to enclose herewith the statement of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement on the recent statement of the Israeli Prime Minister Regarding Israel's possession of nuclear weapons (see annex).

Furthermore, I kindly request that the above-mentioned document be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Rodrigo **Malmierca Díaz**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations
Chair of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement

07-23368 (E) 090207

Annex to the letter dated 8 February 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement on the recent statement of the Israeli Prime Minister regarding Israel's possession of nuclear weapons

The Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement in New York considered at its meeting on 16 January 2007 the statement made by the Prime Minister of Israel on 11 December 2006, in which he publicly admitted the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel.

The Coordinating Bureau, gravely concerned by the statement, reaffirmed the principled positions of the Movement on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation reflected in various Non-Aligned Movement documents, including the Final Document of the Fourteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Havana, Cuba, from 11 to 16 September 2006.

The Coordinating Bureau reiterated its support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction. To that end, the Bureau reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a nuclear-weapons-free-zone in the Middle East in accordance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981), and paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), and the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus, and stressed that necessary steps should be taken in different international forums for the establishment of the zone.

The Coordinating Bureau expressed its great concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel, which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States, and condemned Israel on its action and the statement in that regard, and for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals.

The Coordinating Bureau demanded that Israel, the only one in the region that has not joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons without delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency full-scope safeguards according to Security Council resolution 487 (1981), and to conduct its nuclear-related activities in conformity with the non-proliferation regime.

New York, 5 February 2007

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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 27
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 9 February 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit the statement of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Georgia dated 9 February 2007 regarding Security Council resolution 1716 (2006) dated 13 October 2006 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 27, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Irakli **Chikovani**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

07-23428 (E) 120207

Annex to the identical letters dated 9 February 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

With reference to the report by the Secretary-General of 11 January 2007 (S/2007/15), the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Georgia reiterates that, as a responsible State and a member of the international community, Georgia strictly follows the requirements of Security Council resolution 1716 (2006) of 13 October 2006 regarding the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, in particular with respect to the Kodori Valley (Upper Abkhazia).

The aforementioned is confirmed by the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG), which carried out two patrols of the Valley — in October and December 2006. The resumption of patrols has become possible following the Georgian police operation in the Valley aimed at restoring law and order there. It is worth mentioning that, according to a series of Security Council resolutions, the Georgian side was obliged to ensure necessary security conditions on this territory to allow for such patrolling.

According to the UNOMIG statements, only the presence of Georgian policemen was detected in the Kodori Valley. It should be stressed that the number of law enforcement personnel deployed there is gradually decreasing (from 550 to 270) and only the staff necessary to maintain law and order and ensure security conditions for the population of the region are present.

In conformity with the UNOMIG statement issued on 22 December 2006, the patrol did not observe any deployment of heavy weapons. In addition, United Nations military observers personally witnessed the destruction of weapons and ammunition seized as a result of police operations in the Kodori Valley (Upper Abkhazia).

The Georgian side reaffirms its readiness to continue cooperation with UNOMIG and other actors involved in the peace process in order to achieve a political resolution of the conflict on the basis of the principle of Georgia's territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 9 February 2007 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israel, the occupying Power, has committed yet another dangerous violation of its obligations under international law, international humanitarian law and relevant Security Council resolutions. In this regard, Israeli occupying forces yet again proved their belligerence and lack of respect for Muslim Holy sites and the Palestinian people's right to worship by storming into the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque Compound today during Friday prayers in Occupied East Jerusalem. More than 300 Israeli occupying forces proceeded to fire rubber bullets and tear gas into the crowds of Palestinian civilians who were barred by Israeli occupying forces from entering Al-Haram Al-Sharif. Israeli occupying forces injured over 20 Palestinians, including children and elderly persons, many seriously. In addition, a number of Palestinians were also illegally arrested by Israeli occupying forces. These events took place while a large number of Palestinians continued to peacefully protest against the condemnable excavation work being carried out by the occupying Power beneath the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque Compound, and the demolition of the historic road connecting Bab Al-Maghariba with the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque Compound, which are seriously undermining its foundations and threatening it with collapse.

The Security Council has repeatedly affirmed the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including East Jerusalem, and has called upon Israel to abide by the provisions of the Convention. In several of its resolutions, the Council declared all Israeli measures and actions which aim at changing the status of Jerusalem as invalid, and it called upon Israel to rescind all such measures and to desist from further action changing the status of Jerusalem. The above-mentioned Israeli action is obviously another measure aimed at the judaization of the city, creating yet additional facts with regard to the Holy City's status, thus adversely affecting the outcome of final status negotiations.

07-23420 (E) 120207

In this regard, and given the extremely important religious and spiritual nature of the issue, we call upon the Security Council to take the necessary steps to address this issue and to have the Israeli action halted and reversed immediately.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer

United Nations A/61/736–S/2007/76

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
9 February 2007

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda items 13 and 14

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Letter dated 9 February 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In may capacity as Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Group at the United Nations in New York, I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement issued by the OIC Group on 8 February 2007 concerning the grave situation in occupied East Jerusalem (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were to be urgently distributed as a document of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 13 and 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

07-23447 (E) 120207

Annex to the letter dated 9 February 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement issued by the Ambassadorial Level Meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Group to the United Nations on 8 February 2007

The OIC Group at the United Nations in New York met on 8 February 2007, at the Ambassadorial level, to consider the grave situation in occupied East Jerusalem, as a result of Israeli aggression against the Holy City and the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and issued the following statement:

The OIC Group at the United Nations in new York expresses its strong condemnation of Israel's heinous aggression against the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the holy City of Al-Quds Al-Shareef by demolishing a historic road connecting Bab Al-Maghariba with the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque Compound, in addition to two rooms adjacent to Al-Buraq Wall. The OIC Group also condemns Israel's continued excavation works beneath the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque Compound, undermining its foundations and threatening it with collapse. The OIC Group considers these acts and measures taken by Israel, the occupying Power, a provocation to the feelings and sentiments of more than one billion Muslims in the world. The OIC Group denounces Israel's continued policy in denying Palestinian worshippers access to their religious sites.

The OIC Group stresses that these Israeli provocative actions are not the first of their kind. Since 1968, the Security Council has adopted 16 resolutions, particularly resolution 465 (1980), and has repeatedly declared that measures and arrangements taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which aim at changing the legal status, demographic composition and character of the City of Al-Quds Al-Shareef are null and void and without any legal validity whatsoever, Further more, the Security Council has repeatedly reaffirmed the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to all the territories occupied by Israel in 1967, including East Jerusalem.

The OIC Group stresses that Israel, the occupying Power, by escalating its aggression against Al-Quds Al-Shareef, and creating new facts on the ground, raises doubts over its seriousness to resume the peace process which aims at achieving a just settlement of the Palestinian question, seriously threatens all efforts exerted to revive the political process, and aborts any possibility for negotiations on the final status issues, particularly the issue of Al-Quds Al-Shareef.

The OIC Group, reaffirming the centrality of the cause of Al-Quds Al-Shareef for the whole Islamic Ummah, affirms the firm position of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, for which the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Shareef was the raison d'être, on the preservation of the Arab and holy characters of the City of Al-Quds Al-Shareef.

The OIC Group, emphasizing the need to prevent further escalation in the situation in the region, calls upon the Security Council, as the body responsible for maintaining international peace and security, to take immediate and urgent action in order to bring an end to Israeli intransigence and violations against the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and Al-Quds Al-Shareef, and to guarantee Israel's respect for the Council's resolutions and for international law, particularly international humanitarian law.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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12 February 2007
English
Original: Spanish

General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 100
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Letter dated 8 February 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba, dated 5 February 2007, concerning the fact that on 31 January 2007, the Government of the United States employed a new legal subterfuge to avoid indicting Luis Posada Carriles for what he really is: a murderer and a terrorist (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 100, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Rodrigo **Malmierca Díaz**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

07-23490 (E) 130207 140207

Annex to the letter dated 8 February 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba

On 31 January 2007, the Government of the United States of America employed a new legal subterfuge to avoid indicting Luis Posada Carriles for what he really is: a murderer and a terrorist.

The people of Cuba will recall that on 15 January 2007, in response to the indictment of Luis Posada Carriles by the Government of the United States on 11 January 2007 on charges of naturalization fraud and making false statements in a naturalization proceeding, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs clearly stated its hope that "this indictment of the terrorist Posada Carriles for minor immigration offences will not be used as a smokescreen to allow him to go unpunished for the serious crime of terrorism".

The United States Government had until 1 February to file charges with Judge Philip Martinez of El Paso, Texas, to prevent the granting of the application for habeas corpus filed by the notorious terrorist's defence which, if granted, would have led to his release. It was therefore hoped that the United States Government would have indicted Posada Carriles by 1 February on charges of terrorism, concerning which, as indicated in the aforementioned statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and reiterated once again today, it has "full knowledge and evidence".

Furthermore, on 5 October 2006, the Immigration and Customs Enforcement branch of the United States Department of Homeland Security informed Luis Posada Carriles that he would remain in federal custody because "you have a history of engaging in criminal activity and of associating with individuals and organizations that promote and use terrorist violence".

However, on 31 January 2007, the United States Attorney General's Office filed a motion for dismissal of the application for habeas corpus on the grounds of inadmissibility, alleging only that Posada Carriles is no longer in the custody of the Department of Homeland Security, which is responsible for United States immigration services, but in the custody of the Department of Justice, following the criminal proceedings initiated on 11 January 2007 for fraud and false testimony. In other words, the argument of the United States Government is that Posada Carriles cannot be released not because he is a terrorist, but because he is a liar.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs wishes to remind the Government of the United States that article 7 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed in Montreal on 23 September 1971 and to which the United States is a party, establishes that "[t]he Contracting State in the territory of which the alleged offender is found shall, if it does not extradite him, be obliged, without exception whatsoever and whether or not the offence was committed in its territory, to submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution".

A similar provision is contained in the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, which entered into force on 23 May 2001 and to which the United States is also a party.

On behalf of the Cuban people and the families of the victims, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs would like to remind the President of the United States, George W. Bush, that, on 26 August 2003 in St. Louis, Missouri, he himself said that "if you harbour a terrorist, if you support a terrorist, if you feed a terrorist, you're just as guilty as the terrorists".

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Security Council

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9 February 2007

Original: English

Letter dated 9 February 2007 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1727 (2006) concerning Côte d'Ivoire. In paragraph 7 of that resolution, the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Group of Experts for a further period of six months and requested me to take the necessary administrative measures to appoint new members, as necessary to the Group.

Accordingly, I wish to inform you that I have reappointed Oumar Dieye Sidi of the Niger, who successfully served as customs expert in two consecutive mandates of the Group, and have nominated four new experts. The composition of the Group of Experts is as follows:

Grégoire Bafouatika (Republic of the Congo) (aviation)
Lipika Majumdar Roy Choudhury (India) (finance)
Abdoul Wahab Diakhaby (Guinea) (diamonds)
André S. Thorsen (Canada) (arms)
Oumar Dièye Sidi (Niger) (customs)

I have designated Oumar Dièye Sidi to serve as Coordinator of the Group of Experts.

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Ban** Ki-moon

07-23435 (E) 090207

United Nations S/2007/79

Security Council

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9 February 2007
English
Original: French

Letter dated 9 February 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

My delegation wishes to acknowledge the late receipt of the letter of the President of the Security Council dated 25 January 2007 concerning the work of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1612 (2005). The letter was received late because the Mission of the Republic of Rwanda actually had to approach the Council secretariat for it on 7 February 2007 after learning of its existence from third parties. With regard to the letter itself, I wish to place on record my Government's disapproval of both the procedure and the contents thereof.

(1) With regard to procedure, I wish to recall that in the debate on the reform of the United Nations system, my Government has always called for greater transparency in the methods of work of the Security Council, which would require greater involvement of the relevant States. Following the consultations that led to the decision to send this letter to my delegation, we conclude that:

The Working Group deliberately chose, for obscure and malicious reasons that the Council should endeavour to shed light on, not to respect the requirement for transparency. The Chairman of the Working Group should have had the courtesy of first informing the Rwandan delegation and then discussing this matter with it before proposing the sending of such a baseless letter, which was drafted solely for the purpose of giving the impression that Rwanda has something to do with the current conflict situation in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Security Council has endorsed an initiative that is unfair to my Government. While the Working Group chose to deliberately keep my Government in the dark, we would have expected the Council to take a more transparent approach in order to avoid falling into the trap of being possibly manipulated by the Working Group for political reasons. I would like to inform the Council that the initiative for this letter stems from the desire to settle scores and the relentless pressure that France, author of the draft letter, Chairman of the Working Group and permanent member of the Security Council, has been subjecting my country to for over a decade.

(2) With regard to substance, my Government would like to inform the Council that the letter's contents are baseless. The letter offers nothing in terms of

07-23454 (E) 120207 120207

all the solutions proposed. On the contrary, its backward nature only creates confusion.

Since the situation of children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo falls under that country's domestic policy, it is that country's Government that must address it.

The question of General Nkunda is also a matter that falls under the domestic remit of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Moreover, it is not true, as the letter of the Council President would have us believe, that Nkunda moves into and out of Rwanda from his country at will. That is completely inaccurate. The Democratic Republic of the Congo's border with Rwanda is monitored by the joint forces of the Congolese army and one of the best United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) brigades, the Indian brigade. Ultimately, it is to these forces that the underhanded demand made of Rwanda should have been directed. The constant need to look for a scapegoat can only lead to faulty analyses and superficial solutions, and therefore to the perpetuation of the problems. Rwanda has no child soldiers in its army and cannot in any way support such a practice.

My delegation requests that this letter should be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Joseph **Nsengimana**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly
Security Council

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12 February 2007
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda items 13 and 14

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 9 February 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group and at the behest thereof, I should like to draw your attention to the recent escalation triggered by the Israeli occupying power, consisting in the carrying out of excavation work in the sensitive area surrounding Al-Haram al-Sharif (sacred precinct of Al-Aqsa Mosque) in the city of Al-Quds al-Sharif, where Israeli equipment has carried out operations of demolition and excavation of the historic way leading to the Maghariba Gate, one of the principal gates connected with the Western Wall of the Haram al-Sharif, on flimsy pretexts, i.e., the rebuilding of the path, alleging that this will not affect the foundations of the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

The States members of the Arab Group condemn these acts, which constitute a dangerous escalation and flagrant aggression against Islamic holy places, and consider the provocative measures taken by Israel as constituting a clear violation of the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, in particular Security Council resolution 465 (1980). In those resolutions, the international community emphasized that all measures taken by Israel, the occupying power, including legislative and administrative measures, aimed at altering the legal status of the occupied city of Al-Quds and its demographic structure, are null and void. In many of its resolutions, moreover, the Security Council reaffirmed the applicability of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to all territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Al-Quds.

The fact that Israel, the occupying power, has carried out this grave act of aggression casts doubt on its earnestness regarding the reactivation of the peace process aimed at a just settlement of the Palestinian question on the basis of the resolutions constituting international legitimacy, first and foremost Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), the principle of land for peace, the road map and the Arab peace initiative.

07-23522 (E) 120207 120207

What is more, such practices can only preclude any possibility of negotiations on final solution issues, the most important being the question of Al-Quds, through the creation of new facts on the ground aimed at imposing a fait accompli and prejudicing the outcome of the negotiations.

The members of the Arab Group, warning of the consequences of continued demolition and excavation work to obliterate Islamic landmarks in the area surrounding Al-Aqsa Mosque, owing to the negative repercussions and grave consequences of such acts on peace and security in the region, call upon the Security Council, as the body charged under the Charter of the United Nations with maintaining international peace and security, to take immediate emergency measures to put a stop the Israeli Government's plans and prevail upon it to respect the resolutions constituting international legitimacy.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(*Signed*) Abdullah Ahmed Mohamed **Al-Murad**
Chairman of the Arab Group and Permanent Representative
of the State of Kuwait to the United Nations

United Nations S/2007/81

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 February 2007

Original: English

Report by the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of the Russian Federation on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a note verbale dated 8 February 2007 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations stating that Grigory E. Lukyantsev has been appointed alternate representative of the Russian Federation on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, the note verbale constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

07-23654 (E) 130207

United Nations A/61/740–S/2007/82

General Assembly
Security Council

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12 February 2007

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General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 13
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 12 February 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

With reference to the confrontation along the blue line between the Israeli armed forces and the Lebanese armed forces on 7 February 2007, the Government of Lebanon noted the briefing given by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations to members of the Security Council on 8 February, which highlighted the actual sequence of events on the ground. While awaiting the results of the investigation conducted by the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the Government of Lebanon regretted that the contents of the statement attributed to the Spokesperson of the Secretary-General failed to include all aspects of the incident.

The facts, received from the Lebanese competent authorities, were as follows:

Israel claimed that it was conducting demining activities by night in an area where the blue line is not easily identified. However, the Lebanese armed forces conveyed a message through UNIFIL of the need to postpone Israel's activities until the morning, when there would be no confusion as to where the blue line was located. The Lebanese armed forces clearly stated that they would shoot at anyone who violated the blue line.

Nevertheless, Israeli armed forces persisted, ignoring the Lebanese warning. Their bulldozer breached the technical fence and continued to advance, by 50 metres wide and 30 metres deep, into Lebanese territory. The incident took place at the same location where the Israeli armed forces had shot at and destroyed four improvised explosive devices on the Lebanese side of the blue line two days earlier, near UNIFIL position 6-52.

While reiterating its full commitment to implement Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) and the readiness of the Lebanese armed forces to continue their close cooperation with UNIFIL, the Government of Lebanon believes that any Israeli breach or violation of the blue line should be condemned.

07-23568 (E) 120207

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2007/83

Security Council

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13 February 2007

Original: English

Letter dated 12 February 2007 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to request that, in accordance with its previous practice, the Security Council invite the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations to participate in the meeting of the Security Council which will be held on Tuesday, 13 February 2007, regarding the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question.

(*Signed*) Dr. Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

07-23703 (E) 130207